

Finns in
WORKING
life
1999

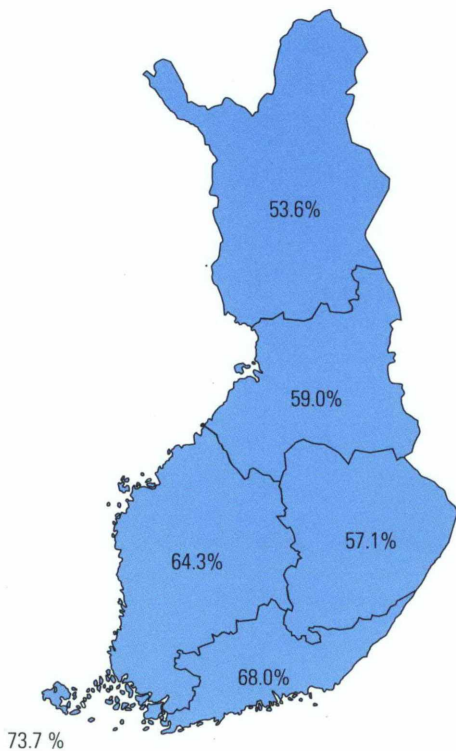
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Percentage of employed persons in total population (employment rate) by province in 1998



Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

Employment by area in 1998

PROVINCES	Employed 1,000 persons	Unemployed	Unemploy- ment rate, %	Employment rate, %
Southern Finland	955	96	9.2	68.0
Western Finland	781	100	11.4	64.3
Eastern Finland	226	38	14.4	57.1
Oulu	176	33	15.6	59.0
Lapland	71	18	19.8	53.6
Åland	12	..	1.4	73.7
Whole country	2 222	285	11.4	64.1
REGIONS				
Uusimaa	630	52	7.7	70.9
Itä-Uusimaa	40	3	5.9	69.9
Varsinais-Suomi	199	22	9.9	67.5
Satakunta	101	15	12.6	62.8
Kanta-Häme	69	8	10.8	64.1
Pirkanmaa	193	25	11.5	64.8
Päijät-Häme	83	13	13.4	62.2
Kymenlaakso	77	12	12.9	61.2
South Karelia	56	9	13.7	60.6
Etelä-Savo	65	10	13.3	58.1
Pohjois-Savo	96	17	14.7	56.6
North Karelia	65	12	15.1	56.8
Central Finland	101	18	15.2	58.8
South Ostrobothnia	81	11	11.5	63.2
Ostrobothnia	76	6	7.7	67.4
Central Ostrobothnia	29	4	11.1	61.2
North Ostrobothnia	143	25	15.0	60.1
Kainuu	34	8	18.1	55.1
Lapland	71	18	19.8	53.6
Åland	12	..	1.4	73.7
Whole country	2 222	285	11.4	64.1

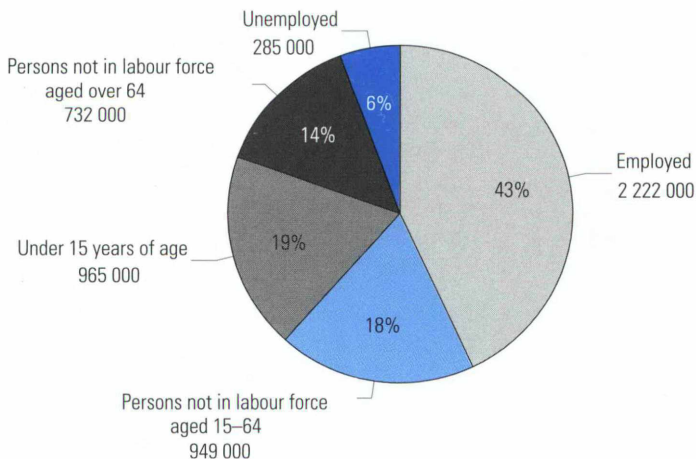
Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

In the Labour Force Survey, population aged 15–74 resident in Finland is divided by labour market status into employed and unemployed persons and those not in labour force.

Unemployment rate = percentage of unemployed persons in the labour force

Employment rate = percentage of employed persons in the population aged 15–64

Main population groups in Labour Force Survey in 1998



Total population 5 139 000

Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

Labour force = employed + unemployed

About one half of Finns belong to the labour force. Those not in the labour force include persons under 15 and over 64 not working, conscripts, students, disabled, pensioners and those performing household work.

Population aged 15–74 by activity in 1989–1998

Year	15–74 years old Total	Labour force	Employed	Un- employed	Not in labour force	Unemploy- ment rate, %
	1,000 persons					
1989	3 725	2 588	2 507	80	1 138	3.1
1990	3 737	2 586	2 504	82	1 151	3.2
1991	3 761	2 544	2 375	169	1 217	6.6
1992	3 784	2 499	2 206	292	1 285	11.7
1993	3 802	2 476	2 071	405	1 326	16.3
1994	3 825	2 463	2 054	408	1 362	16.6
1995	3 839	2 481	2 099	382	1 358	15.4
1996	3 850	2 490	2 127	363	1 360	14.6
1997	3 862	2 484	2 169	314	1 379	12.7
1998	3 878	2 507	2 222	285	1 370	11.4

Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

Labour force by sex in 1998

	Both sexes	Males	Females
	1,000 persons		
15–74 years old	3 878	1 927	1 951
Labour force	2 507	1 317	1 190
Employed	2 222	1 174	1 048
Unemployed	285	143	142
Not in labour force	1 370	610	761
Labour force participation rate, %	64.7	68.4	61.0
Unemployment rate, %	11.4	10.9	12.0

Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

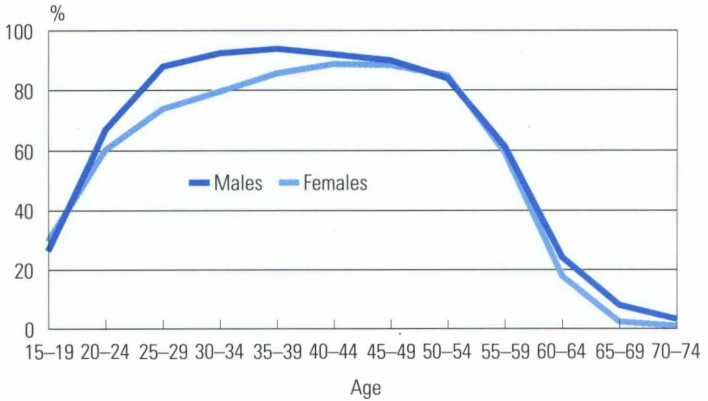
Labour force and employment by age in 1998

Age	Labour force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Part-time employed, proportion of all employed persons
	%	%	%	%
Both sexes				
15-24	45.8	35.0	23.5	33.6
25-34	83.9	74.7	11.0	9.5
35-44	90.2	82.2	8.9	6.9
45-54	86.9	79.5	8.6	7.2
55-64	41.9	36.4	13.2	15.1
65-74	3.6	3.5	0.9	57.0
15-74	64.7	57.3	11.4	11.4
15-64	72.4	64.1	11.4	11.1
Males				
15-24	46.7	36.1	22.8	25.2
25-34	90.4	81.7	9.7	5.1
35-44	93.0	85.0	8.6	3.0
45-54	87.2	79.8	8.5	4.1
55-64	44.3	38.4	13.5	12.2
65-74	6.0	5.9	0.7	58.1
15-74	68.4	60.9	10.9	7.4
15-64	75.1	66.9	10.9	6.9
Females				
15-24	44.9	34.0	24.3	42.9
25-34	77.2	67.4	12.7	15.0
35-44	87.3	79.3	9.2	11.3
45-54	86.7	79.1	8.7	10.5
55-64	39.7	34.5	13.0	18.2
65-74	1.7	1.7	1.4	54.0
15-74	61.0	53.7	12.0	15.9
15-64	69.7	61.3	12.0	15.8

Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

Labour force participation rate = the proportion of those belonging to the labour force in the population

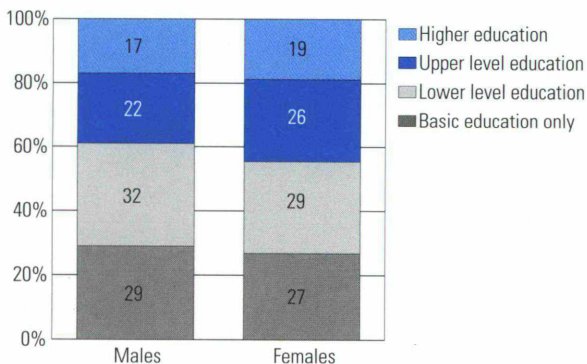
Labour force participation rates by sex and age in 1998



Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

Young women participate in the labour force less often than young men do. The most common reason for not being in the labour force in this group is performing household work.

Educational structure of labour force in 1998*



* Register of completed education and degrees, 1997

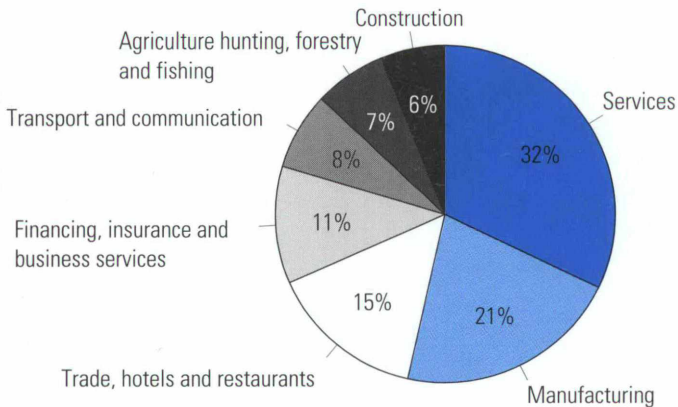
Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

Three in four mothers of little children in labour force in 1980–1998

Year	No children under 18 years	With children under 18 years	With children under 7 years
	%	%	%
1980	59	82	76
1981	63	84	77
1982	63	84	78
1983	65	84	77
1984	65	84	77
1985	65	85	78
1986	65	86	80
1987	61	85	79
1989	63	85	78
1991	61	81	69
1993	61	81	73
1995	64	77	66
1996	63	80	70
1997	64	80	70
1998	65	80	68

Source: Statistics Finland, Supplementary Labour Force Survey, autumns 1980–1993
EU Labour Force Survey, springs 1995–1998

Breakdown of employed persons by industry in 1998



Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

Almost every third Finn works in public service production. Private service production included, two Finns in three work in the service sector.

Labour force participation rate and proportion of part-time workers in various countries in 1998

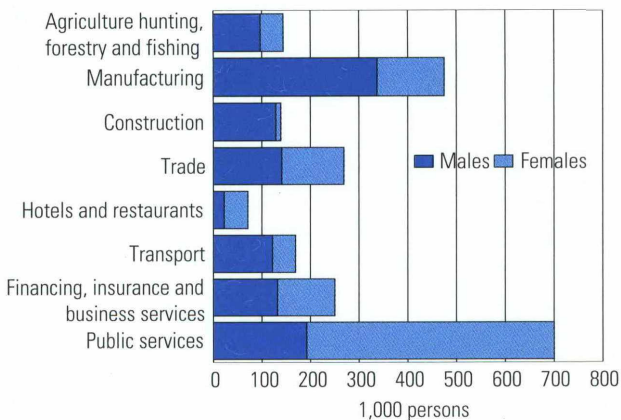
Country	Labour force participation rate %	Part-time employed * %
MALES		
Switzerland	90	7
Mexico	87	8
Norway	86	8
Denmark	84	10
United Kingdom	84	8
New Zealand	84	11
Canada	82	10
Sweden	81	6
Austria	80	3
Spain	78	3
Ireland **	78	7
Finland	75	7
France	74	6
Belgium	72	5
Italy	72	6
Hungary	69	2
FEMALES		
Norway	76	36
Sweden	76	22
Denmark	75	25
Switzerland	74	46
Finland	70	16
Canada	69	29
United Kingdom	68	41
New Zealand	67	38
Austria	62	23
France	61	25
Belgium	54	32
Ireland **	52	27
Hungary	51	5
Spain	49	17
Italy	44	23
Mexico	42	28

* proportion of employed

** part-time employed 1997

Source: OECD Employment outlook, June 1999. Finland, Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

Employed persons by industry in 1998



Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

Employed persons by industry and sex in 1998

Industry (SIC-95)	Both sexes 1,000 persons	Males	Females	Proportion of females %
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	144	97	47	32.6
Manufacturing	475	337	138	29.1
Construction	139	129	10	7.2
Trade	268	141	128	47.8
Hotels and restaurants	70	21	49	70.0
Transport and communication	169	122	47	27.8
Financing, insurance and business services	249	132	118	47.4
Public and other services	700	192	508	72.6
Industry unknown	8	5	3	37.5
Total	2 222	1 174	1 048	47.2

Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

Employees and self-employed persons in 1960–1998

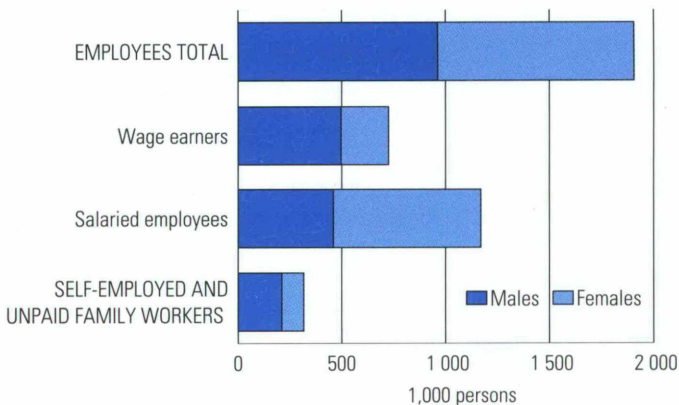
Year	Employees 1,000 persons	Self-employed and unpaid family workers
Both sexes		
1960	1 340	757
1970	1 626	500
1980	1 930	379
<u>1985</u>	<u>2 077</u>	<u>360</u>
1990	2 116	388
1996	1 803	324
1997	1 846	322
1998	1 905	317
Males		
1960	800	362
1970	918	259
1980	1 010	221
<u>1985</u>	<u>1 047</u>	<u>217</u>
1990	1 055	252
1996	898	218
1997	925	216
1998	963	211
Females		
1960	540	395
1970	708	241
1980	920	158
<u>1985</u>	<u>1 029</u>	<u>143</u>
1990	1 061	136
1996	905	106
1997	922	105
1998	942	105

Since 1990, figures corrected to correspond with ILO definitions

Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

Employed persons can be divided into employees and self-employed persons. Self-employed persons include own-account workers and unpaid family workers.

Employed persons by status in employment in 1998



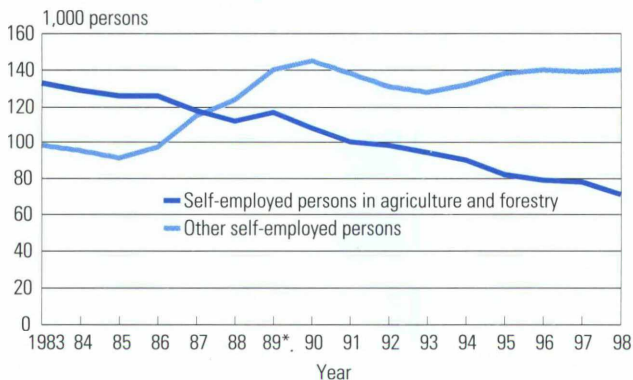
Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

Employed persons by status in employment and sex in 1998

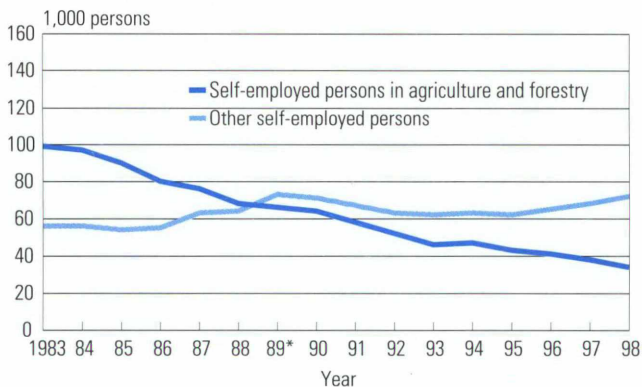
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Proportion of females %
	1,000 persons			
EMPLOYEES, TOTAL	1 905	963	942	49.4
Wage earners	727	497	229	31.5
Salaried employees	1 170	460	710	60.7
Unknown	8	5	3	..
SELF EMPLOYED PERSONS, TOTAL	317	211	105	33.2
Self-employed persons	302	203	99	32.7
Unpaid family workers	15	9	6	42.7

Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

Men as self-employed persons in 1983–1998



Women as self-employed persons in 1983–1998

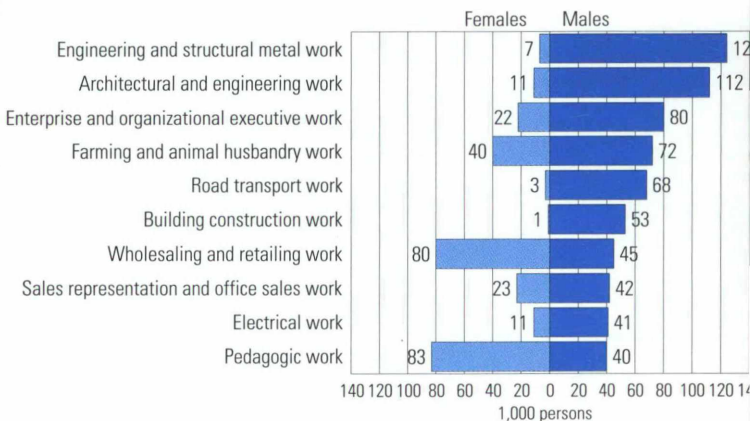


* Since 1989, figures corrected to correspond with ILO definitions

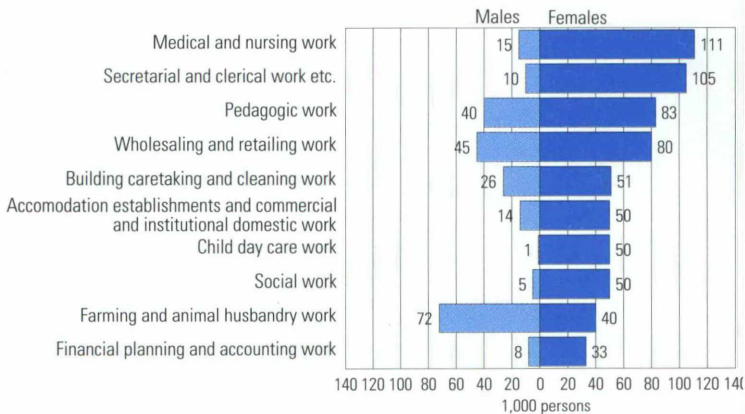
Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

In the 1980s, the number of other than self-employed persons in agriculture and forestry exceeded the number of agricultural entrepreneurs for the first time in Finnish history both for men and women.

Most common occupations of employed men in 1998

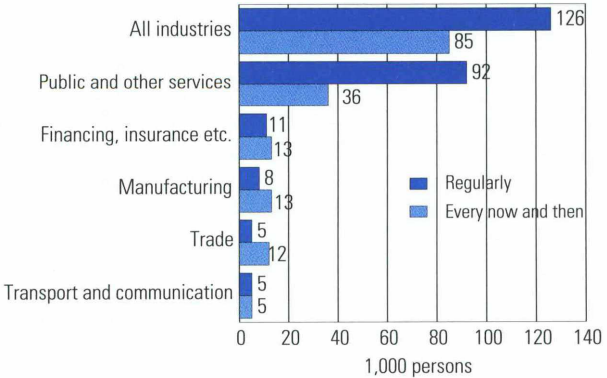


Most common occupations of employed women in 1998



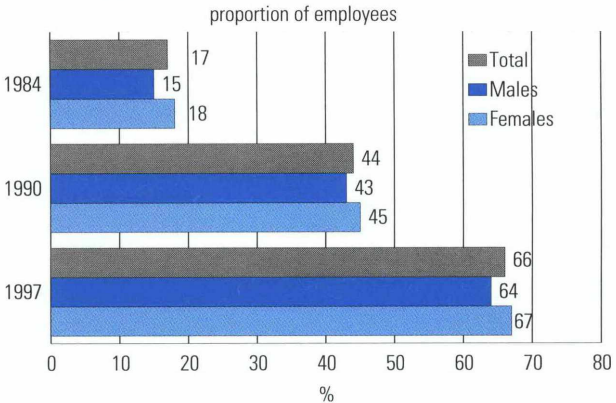
Regularity of employees' distance work in certain sectors in 1998

work at home on agreement with the employer or is the nature of the job



Source: Statistics Finland, EU Labour Force Survey, Spring 1998

Proportion of employees using information technology at work in 1984–1997



Source: Statistics Finland, Quality of Work Life Survey

Information occupations in 1985–1998

	1985	1989	1997	1998
	1,000 persons			
I Information producers	282	349	357	372
1. Scientists	47	54	66	67
2. Consultative services producers	132	167	167	176
3. Market information producers	103	128	124	129
II Information distributors	141	139	144	154
1. Teachers	88	105	107	114
2. Library, archive and museum workers	9	11	11	11
3. Communications and cultural workers	17	19	23	26
4. Religious workers	27	4	3	3
III Users of information	132	166	167	182
1. Administrative and supervisory work	132	166	167	182
IV Information processors	230	245	213	218
1. Information collectors, file keepers	50	38	33	33
2. Secretarial and other office work	112	106	101	103
3. Accounting and cashier work	40	65	52	54
4. Other information processors	28	36	27	28
V Users of information technology devices and servicing	108	109	66	67
1. Information machinery operators	51	50	22	19
2. Graphic workers	21	17	12	14
3. Postal and telecommunications workers	11	12	6	7
4. Installers and repairers of information technology devices	25	30	26	27
Total	893	1 008	947	993

Sources: 1985: Paakkolanvaara, Elli. 1988. Informaatioyhteiskunta ja informaatioammatit (Information society and information occupations). Statistics Finland, Studies 145. Helsinki. 1989: Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey, unpublished tables. 1997: following the revised Labour Force Survey, not totally comparable with previous years.

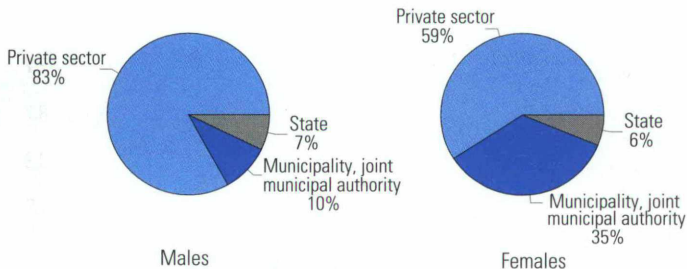
Employees' socio-economic status in 1989–1998

MALES (%)	1989	1994	1996	1997	1998
Upper-level salaried employees	21	24	25	25	26
Lower-level salaried employees	22	22	21	22	22
Wage earners	56	53	52	52	52
Unknown	1	1	2	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100
FEMALES (%)	1989	1994	1996	1997	1998
Upper-level salaried employees	14	18	18	19	20
Lower-level salaried employees	55	56	56	56	55
Wage earners	30	26	25	25	24
Unknown	1	0	1	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

Upper-level salaried employees include persons engaged in management, planning, research and teaching activities. Those doing office and sales work, for example, are classified as lower-level salaried employees.

Employed persons by employer sector in 1998



Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

Finnish men are employed by the private sector more often than Finnish women are. In the past five years, the number of State employees has gone down, for example because government agencies have become state enterprises. In 1992, 221,000 Finns were employed by the State, but in 1998 the corresponding figure was 149,000.

Employed persons by type of employer and sex in 1998

Employer	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
	1,000 persons			%		
Employed persons total	2 222	1 174	1 048	100	52.8	47.2
Private sector	1 588	973	615	100	61.3	38.7
Public sector	630	199	430	100	31.6	68.3
Municipality, joint municipal authority	480	117	364	100	24.4	75.8
State	149	83	67	100	55.7	45.0
Unknown	5	2	2	100

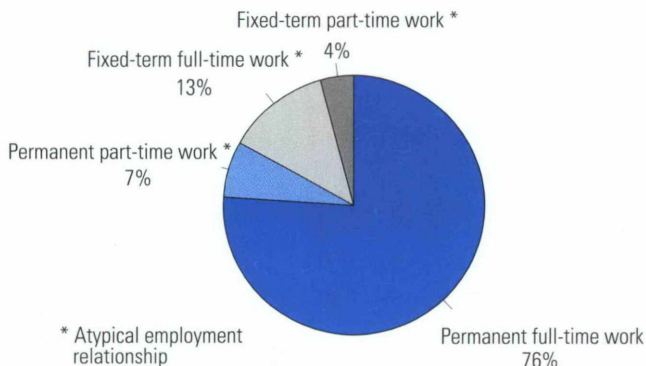
Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

Employees' types of employment relationship by sex in 1998

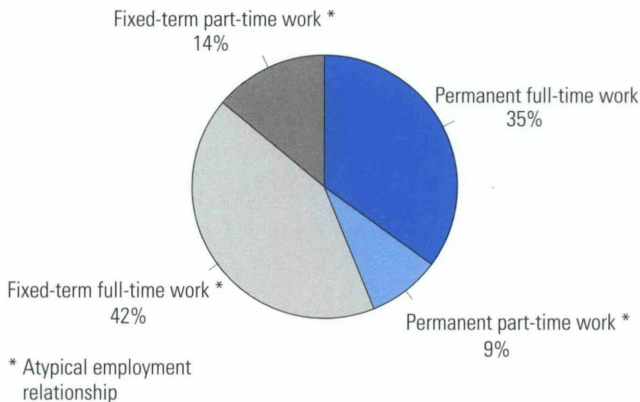
Type of employment relationship	Both sexes		Males		Females	
	1,000	%	1,000	%	1,000	%
Employees, total	1 905	100	963	100	942	100
Permanent full-time work	1 440	76	787	82	653	69
Atypical employment relationship, total	465	24	176	18	289	31
Permanent part-time work	131	7	36	4	95	10
Fixed-term full-time work	254	13	114	12	141	15
Fixed-term part-time work	80	4	27	3	53	6
Fixed-term work, total	334	18	140	15	194	21
Part-time work, total	211	11	62	6	148	16

Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

Different types of employment relationships in 1998

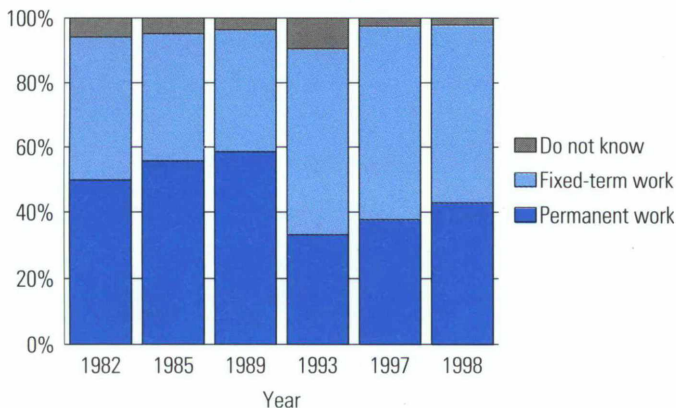


Employees' new employment relationships (of less than one year in duration) in 1998



In 1998, more than one half of new employment relationships were for a fixed term. In all, 65 per cent of all new employment relationships were atypical (=other than permanent full-time work) in 1998, although their proportion of all employment relationships was only about one quarter.

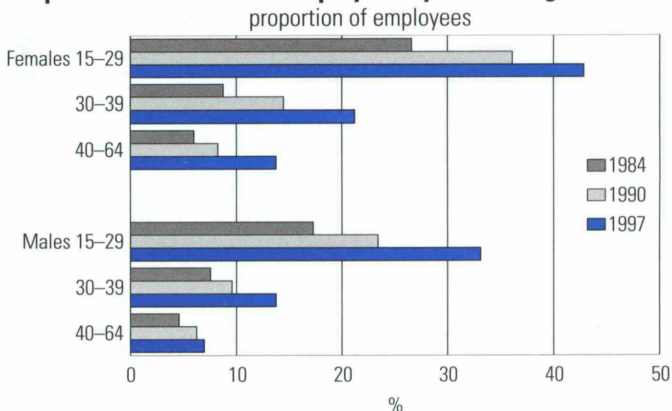
Employees' new employment relationships often fixed-term in 1982–1998



Source: Statistics Finland, Supplementary Labour Force Survey, autumns 1982–1993
Labour Force Survey 1997 and 1998

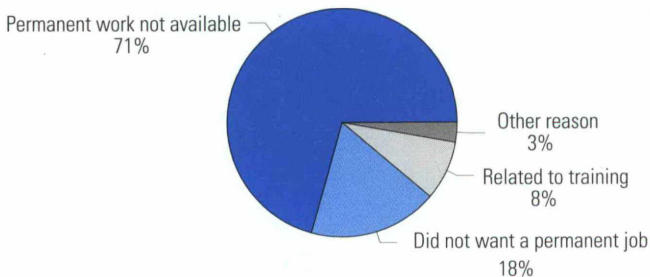
As late as in the 1980s, more than one half of all employment relationships were still permanent ones. Today, a new employment relationship is more likely to be a fixed-term one than a permanent one.

Proportions of fixed-term employees by sex and age in 1984–1997



Source: Statistics Finland, Quality of Work Life Survey

Reasons for fixed-term employment relationships in 1998



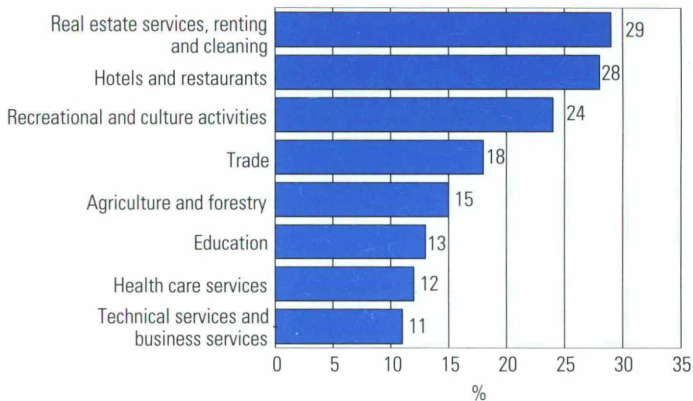
Employees, reason for fixed-term work: 332 000 persons

* Permanent work not available	235 000
* Did not want a permanent job	60 000
* Related to training	28 000
* Other reason	9 000

Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

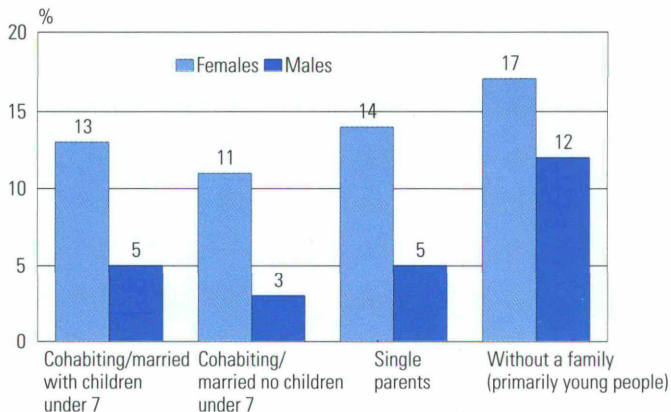
Women viewed their fixed-term employment relationships negatively more often than men did. According to Statistics Finland's Quality of Work Life Survey, men aged 15–29 were the most positive about their fixed-term jobs. Women aged 30–64 were the most negative, only about one fifth of them viewed their fixed-term job positively.

Generality of part-time work in certain sectors in 1998



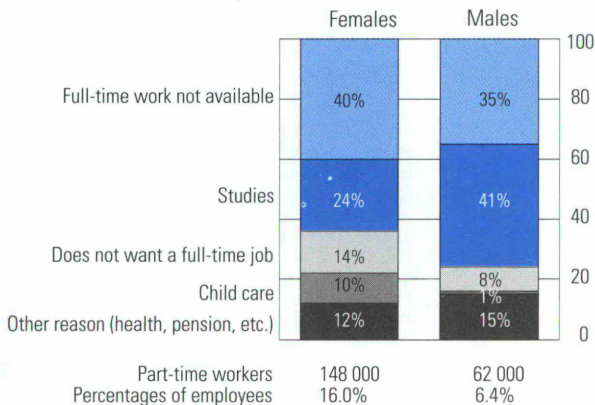
Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

Part-time employees by stage of family life in 1997



Source: Statistics Finland, Quality of Work Life Survey

Reasons for working part-time in 1998



Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

Part-time employees by reason for working part-time in 1998

	Persons	%
Part-time employees, total	210 000	100
Reason for working part-time:		
Full-time work not available	81 000	39
Studies	62 000	30
Does not want a full-time job	25 000	12
Child care	16 000	7
Ill health, pension	18 000	8
Other reasons	8 000	4

Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

Flexible working hours in 1997

	Employees, total	Males	Females
	%	%	%
Regular day work	70	71	69
Shift work	17	16	18
Regular evening, night or morning work	2	1	3
Other working hours arrangement	11	12	10
Paid overtime work *	42	47	38
Unpaid overtime work *	26	28	25
Teleworking	9	11	8

* At least once a month

Source: Statistics Finland, Quality of Work Life Survey

Working hours of persons employed by sex in 1998

	Males	Females	Total
Normal working hours per week	40.7	36.4	38.7
Hours worked per week	40.6	35.5	38.2
Average annual number of working days per employed person	225	208	217
Annual number of days of absence due to illness per employed person	7	8	7
Annual number of hours worked per employed person	1 912	1 592	1 761
Worked overtime, %	7.9	5.7	6.8
Secondary job, %	3.3	2.6	2.9
Rate of persons at work, %	89.1	85.5	87.4

Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

Normal weekly working hours = weekly regular or agreed working hours of an employed person in the main job, including regular overtime.

Hours worked per week = hours worked in the survey week, including all overtime but excluding temporary absences.

Overtime ratio = the ratio of employed persons working overtime to the total number of employed persons.

Secondary job ratio = the ratio of employed persons holding secondary jobs to the total number of employed persons.

Employment ratio = the ratio of persons in employment to all employed persons

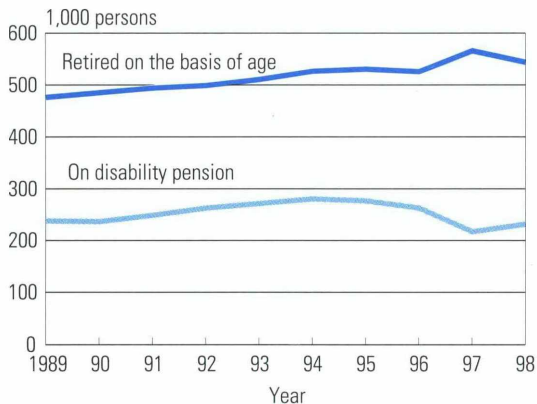
Activity of 55 to 64 year-olds in 1998

Age	MALES			FEMALES		
	Employed %	Retired %	Other* %	Employed %	Retired %	Other* %
55	63.7	18.7	17.6	61.9	18.1	20.0
56	56.6	22.9	20.5	63.9	20.1	16.0
57	56.9	23.8	19.2	51.8	22.4	25.7
58	45.8	32.2	22.0	42.7	29.7	27.6
59	35.3	40.3	24.4	35.0	35.9	29.1
60	25.8	64.2	10.0	25.2	60.6	14.2
61	28.9	64.0	7.0	22.0	67.4	10.6
62	23.1	71.8	5.1	17.7	74.2	8.1
63	18.1	78.4	3.5	9.2	84.8	6.0
64	16.5	82.0	1.5	7.8	86.0	6.2

* Incl. unemployed

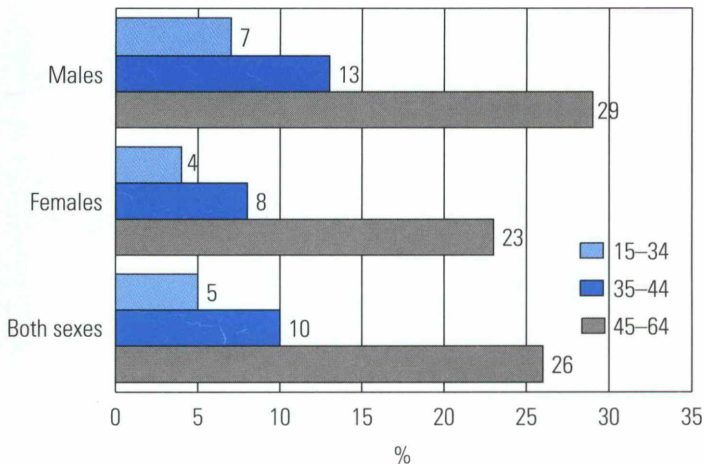
Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

Retired on the basis of age and disability in 1989–1998, (15–74 years old)



Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

Willingness of employees to take early retirement in 1997



Source: Statistics Finland, Quality of Work Life Survey

According to Statistics Finland's Quality of Work Life Survey, about one in four Finns aged 45-64 has considered early retirement. Of all employees, 14 per cent had thought about retiring.

Absences due to illness in 1994 and 1998

Status in employment	1994			1998		
	Em- ployed*, 1,000 persons	Sick days, 1,000 days	Sick days per em- ployed	Em- ployed*, 1,000 persons	Sick days, 1,000 days	Sick days per em- ployed
MALES	1 053	7 261	7	1 169	7 872	7
Employees, total**	831	5 789	7	958	6 430	7
Wage earners	444	4 029	9	497	4 523	9
Salaried employees	387	1 760	5	461	1 907	4
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	222	1 472	7	211	1 442	7
FEMALES	992	8 523	9	1 045	8 569	8
Employees, total**	882	7 709	9	939	7 822	8
Wage earners	227	2 902	13	229	2 489	11
Salaried employees	655	4 807	7	710	5 333	8
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	110	814	7	105	747	7

* Excl. those employed whose status in employment is unknown

** Excl. employees whose socio-economic status as a wage or salary earner is unknown

Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

Competitiveness and conflicts at work, % of employees

	1984	1990	1997
	%	%	%
Competitiveness			
Does exist	47	61	64
Does not exist	50	37	34
Do not know	3	2	2
Conflicts between superior and subordinates			
Does exist	56	66	69
Does not exist	42	33	30
Do not know	2	1	1
Conflicts between employees			
Does exist	54	63	68
Does not exist	43	35	30
Do not know	3	2	2
Conflicts between employees groups			
Does exist	43	52	39
Does not exist	48	41	56
Do not know	9	7	5

Source: Statistics Finland, Quality of Work Life Survey

With men, increases in competitiveness and conflicts at work mainly relate to relationships between superiors and subordinates. With women, increasing problems in social relationships at work mainly relate to relationships between employees.

Family and work

The Finns' most important life contents were:

	1984	1990	1997
	%	%	%
Gainful employment	38	28	34
Home and family life	56	63	62
Leisure time activities	3	6	2
Do not know	3	3	1

Source: Statistics Finland, Quality of Work Life Survey

Numbers of trade union members

	1991	1993	1997
Central organization of Finnish Trade Unions (SAK)	1 086 590	1 136 292	1 100 424
Confederation of Salaried Employees in Finland*	423 994	—	—
Finnish Confederation of Salaried Employees in Industry (STTK)	166 112	619 060	637 401
The Confederation of Unions for Academic Professionals in Finland (AKAVA)	296 326	318 439	346 552
Independent unions	24 016	38 722	42358

* Merged with STTK

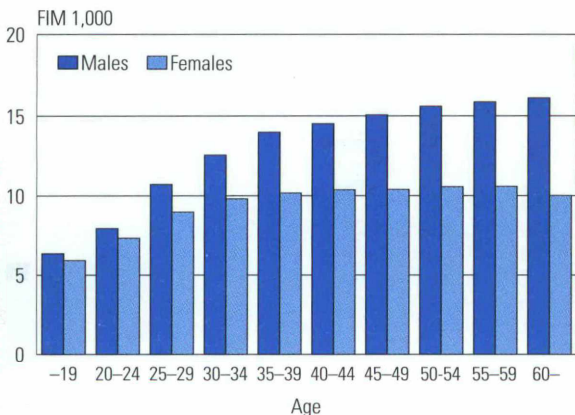
Source: Statistical Yearbook of Finland

Rate of union membership among employees in 1998

Union membership	Employees total		Part-time employees	
	Males %	Females %	Males %	Females %
Union members	74.4	80.6	42.9	59.7
SAK	42.7	32.8	25.4	34.4
STTK	16.1	31.7	7.5	16.7
AKAVA	12.8	13.4	7.5	6.5
Independ. unions	2	2.4	1.0	1.8
Unknown	0.8	0.3	1.7	0.3
Not union members	25.1	19.2	57.1	40.1
Do not know	0.4	0.2	—	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics Finland, EU Labour Force Survey

Monthly pay of men and women by age in 1997



Source: Statistics Finland, Prices and Wages Statistics

Average monthly pay is calculated on the basis of monthly earnings of employees from full-time jobs. Men's earnings are about 25 per cent higher than women's are.

Wages in industry in 1997*

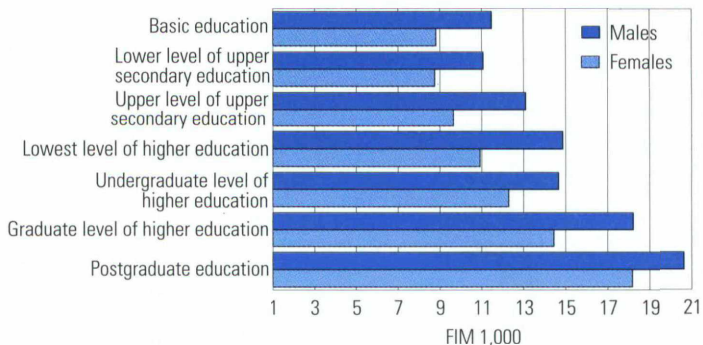
FIM/hour**	Males	Females
Paper industry	67.7	60.3
Chemical industry	59.9	47.9
Printing and publishing	61.0	52.4
Manufacture of fabricated metal products and vehicles manufacture	63.0	53.8
Glass-, clay and stone industry	58.2	51.5
Wood industry	58.2	54.4
Textile industry	53.0	44.1
Furniture industry	51.4	48.1

* 4th quarter

** According to employees' regular working hours

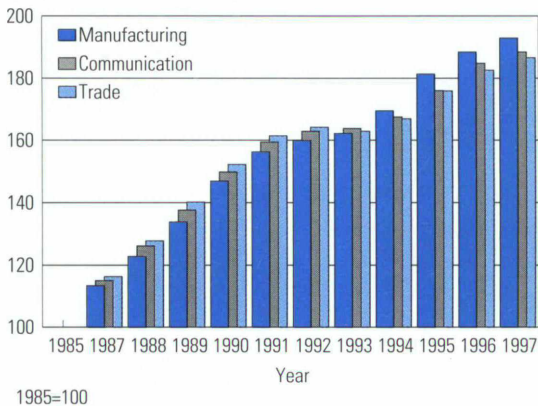
Source: Statistics Finland, Prices and Wages Statistics

Monthly pay by sex and level of education in 1997



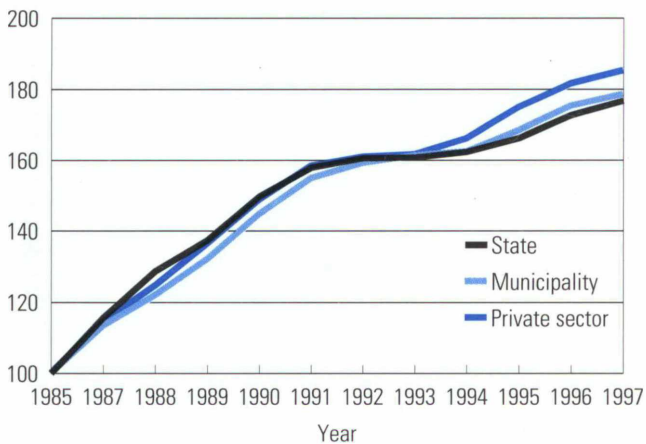
Source: Statistics Finland, Prices and Wages Statistics

Development of earnings in some industries in 1985–1997



Source: Statistical Yearbook of Finland 1998

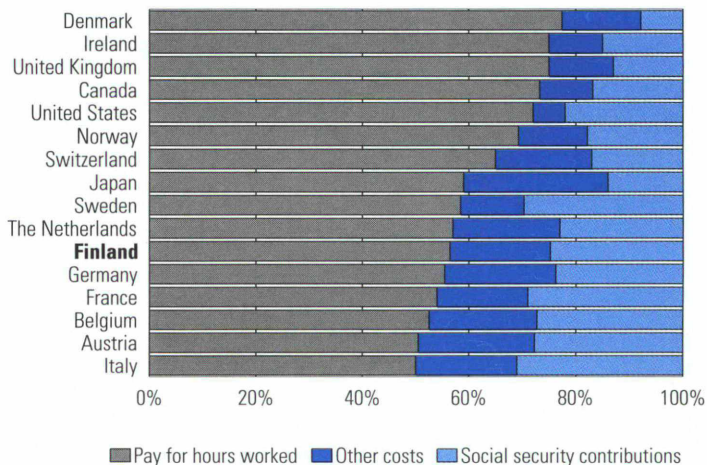
Development of earnings in some sectors in 1985–1997



Source: Statistical Yearbook of Finland 1998

After the recession, earnings started to go up again in 1994. Earnings grew most in the private sector.

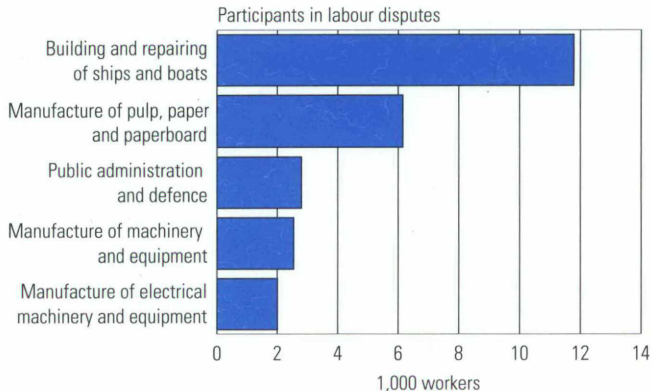
Labour costs in different countries in 1995



Source: SAF, Wages and total labour costs for workers

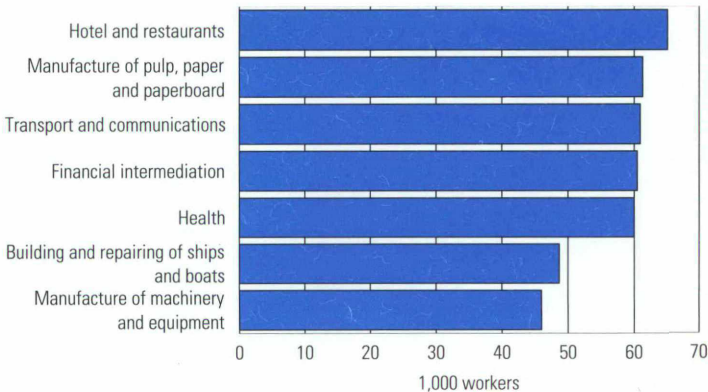
In addition to the actual remuneration for work, labour costs also comprise other costs and social security contributions. Other costs include paid holiday and weekday holidays. Social security contributions comprise employees' insurance contributions and other labour costs.

Labour disputes by industry in 1997



Source: Statistics Finland, Prices and Wages Statistics, Statistical Yearbook of Finland 1998

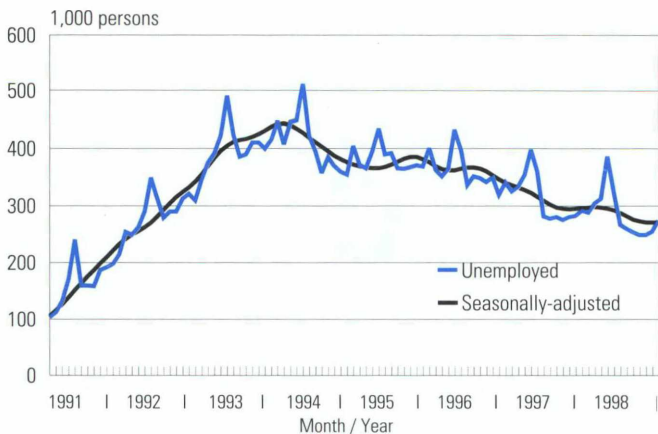
Participants in labour disputes 1991–1997



Source: Statistics Finland, Prices and Wages Statistics

Unemployed by month in 1991–1998

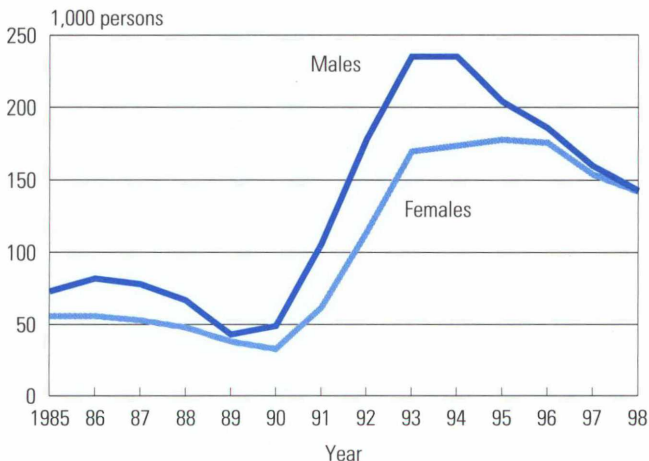
Original and seasonally-adjusted time series



Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

The number of the unemployed varies fairly regularly in different months of the year. This regular monthly variation is eliminated from the seasonally adjusted series.

Unemployed by sex in 1985–1998

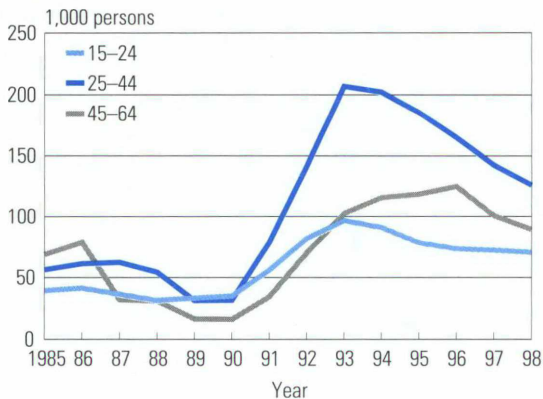


Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

Työ, aika ja elämänvaiheet **(Work, time and stages of life, only in Finnish)** **Finnish EU Labour Force Survey in 1995-1997**

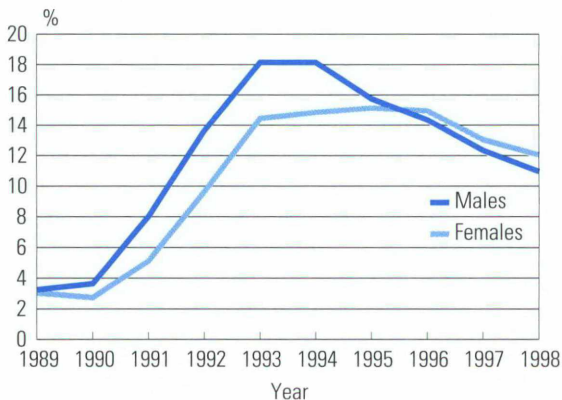
Current topics relating to the working life. The first Finnish report on the European Labour Force Survey describes the structures of employment and unemployment at different stages of life. Variations in hours worked are described as normal working hours, part-time work, overtime and secondary job and absences from work. What are atypical employment relationships and who is employed in them? Ageing and young people on the labour market are studied separately. How does the stage of family life influence work input? Labour market behaviour of household members is viewed in the light of the stage of family life and the activities of other family members. The report contains a wide array of comparative data on the Labour Force Surveys of the other EU Member States.

Unemployed by age in 1985–1998



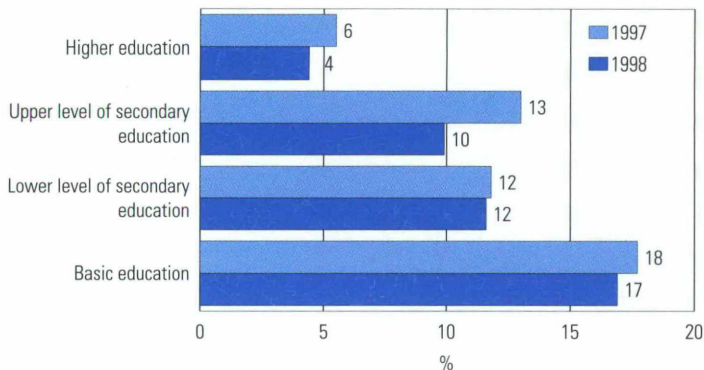
Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

Unemployment rate by sex in 1989–1998



Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

Unemployment rate by education in 1997 and 1998*

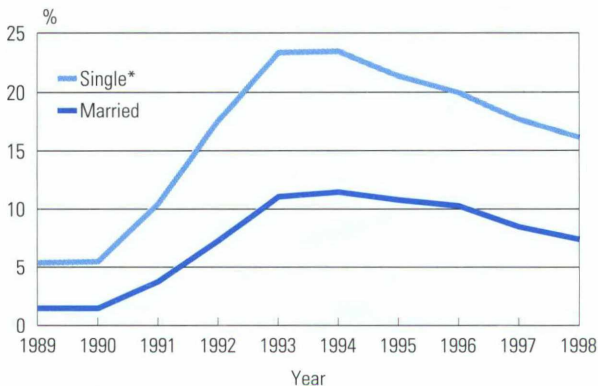


*Register of completed education and degrees, 1997

Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

Unemployment risk is the highest with a woman with basic level education. A person with a tertiary level qualification is three times less likely to be unemployed than a person with basic level education.

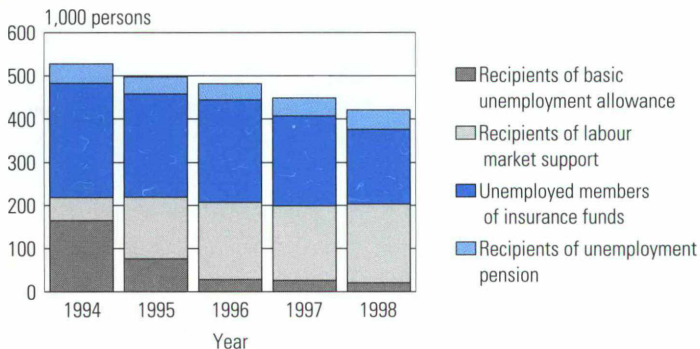
Unemployment rate by marital status in 1989–1998



*Incl. cohabiting couples

Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

Recipients of unemployment benefit in 1994–1998



Source: Ministry of Labour, Finnish Labour Review 4/1998

Unemployed and unemployment rate by age and sex in 1990–1998

Year	Unemployed, 1,000 persons				Unemployment rate, %			
	Age							
	15–64	15–24	25–54	55–64	15–64	15–24	25–54	55–64
Both sexes								
1990	82	35	41	6	3.2	9.3	2.1	2.7
1991	168	56	101	11	6.7	16.3	5.1	5.1
1992	293	82	188	23	11.8	26.4	9.6	10.8
1993	405	96	277	32	16.5	33.6	14.1	15.2
1994	408	91	277	40	16.7	34.0	14.1	19.0
1995	382	78	259	45	15.5	29.7	13.1	20.3
1996	363	73	241	49	14.6	28.0	12.1	21.0
1997	314	72	209	33	12.7	25.2	10.6	15.0
1998	285	70	186	29	11.4	23.5	9.4	13.1
Males								
1990	49	20	27	2	3.6	10.2	2.6	1.8
1991	106	33	67	6	8.1	19.0	6.5	5.5
1992	178	48	117	13	13.7	30.1	11.3	12.1
1993	235	55	163	17	18.2	36.4	15.8	16.2
1994	235	52	161	22	18.3	37.2	15.5	20.4
1995	204	43	137	24	15.8	30.7	13.2	21.6
1996	186	41	121	24	14.4	29.5	11.7	20.3
1997	160	38	106	17	12.4	25.4	10.3	15.0
1998	143	36	92	16	10.9	22.8	8.9	14.0
Females								
1990	33	15	15	3	2.7	8.2	1.6	2.8
1991	63	22	36	5	5.2	13.4	3.9	4.7
1992	115	34	71	10	9.6	22.5	7.6	9.5
1993	170	42	115	13	14.5	30.6	12.4	12.4
1994	174	39	117	18	14.9	30.4	12.5	17.5
1995	178	35	122	21	15.1	28.6	13.0	18.9
1996	176	32	119	25	14.9	26.3	12.6	21.7
1997	154	34	104	16	13.1	25.1	11.1	15.0
1998	142	35	92	15	12.0	24.3	10.0	13.9

Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

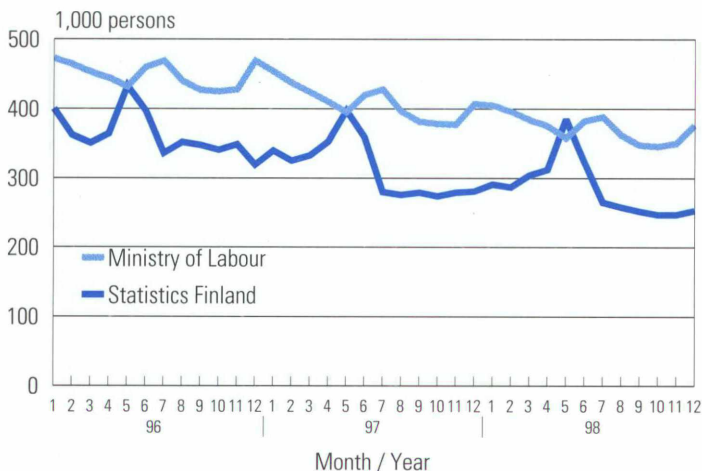
Unemployment since the 1920s

	Unemployed	Unemployment rate, %		Unemployed	Unemployment rate, %
1925	2 500		1962	28 000	1.2
1926	2 000		1963	30 000	1.5
1927	1 900		1964	34 000	1.5
1928	1 700		1965	31 000	1.4
1929	3 900		1966	33 000	1.5
1930	8 000		1967	65 000	2.9
1931	11 500		1968	89 000	3.9
1932	17 400		1969	59 000	2.8
1933	17 100		1970	46 000	1.9
1934	10 000		1971	55 000	2.3
1935	7 200		1972	62 000	2.5
1936	4 800		1973	57 000	2.3
1937	3 700		1974	44 000	1.7
1938	3 600		1975	62 000	2.2
1939	3 300		1976	92 000	3.9
1940	4 000		1977	140 000	5.9
1941	3 400		1978	172 000	7.3
1942	1 600		1979	143 000	6.0
1943	900		1980	114 000	4.7
1944	2 000		1981	121 000	4.9
1945	5 000		1982	135 000	5.4
1946	1 000		1983	138 000	5.5
1947	-		1984	133 000	5.2
1948	4 000		1985	129 000	5.0
1949	26 000		1986	138 000	5.4
1950	19 000		1987	130 000	5.1
1951	6 000		1988	<u>108 000</u>	<u>4.2</u>
1952	8 000		1989	80 000	3.1
1953	29 000		1990	82 000	3.2
1954	19 000		1991	169 000	6.6
1955	9 000		1992	292 000	11.7
1956	..		1993	405 000	16.3
1957	..		1994	408 000	16.6
1958	64 000	3.1	1995	382 000	15.4
1959	45 000	2.2	1996	363 000	14.6
1960	31 000	1.5	1997	314 000	12.7
1961	26 000	1.2	1998	285 000	11.4

Since 1989, figures corrected to correspond with ILO definitions

Source: European Historical Statistics 1750–1993, Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

Unemployed by month in 1996–1998



Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey
Ministry of Labour, Employment Service Statistics

The definition of an unemployed person in Statistics Finland's Labour Force Survey:

- A person who is without a job in the week of the survey, has been searching for a job actively in the last four weeks as an employee or self-employed person and would be prepared to accept a job within two weeks.
- Is without a job and is waiting to start a job within two weeks.
- Temporarily dismissed persons are classified as employed persons.

The definition of an unemployed person by the Ministry of Labour:

- Persons registered as job seekers on the day of the calculation, who are without a job and are available for a full-time job, or are waiting to start a job.
- Temporarily dismissed persons registered as job seekers are included in the total number of unemployed job seekers.

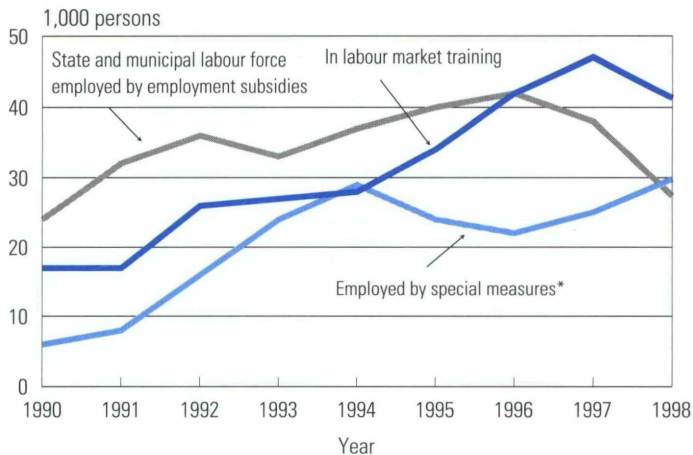
International unemployment figures in 1998

	Unemployment rate, %	Long-term unemployment (%, of unemployed)
Spain	18.8	54.1
Finland	11.4	27.5
Germany	9.4	52.2
Sweden	8.2	33.5
Canada	8.3	10.1
Australia	8.0	33.6
United Kingdom	6.3	33.1
Denmark	5.1	28.7
Austria	4.7	30.2
United States	4.5	8.0
Japan	4.1	20.3
Norway	3.3	9.3

Source: OECD, Employment outlook, June 1999,
Finland, Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

In the statistics, a long-term unemployed person is a person who has been unemployed for at least twelve months.

Persons employed by labour policy measures in 1990–1998

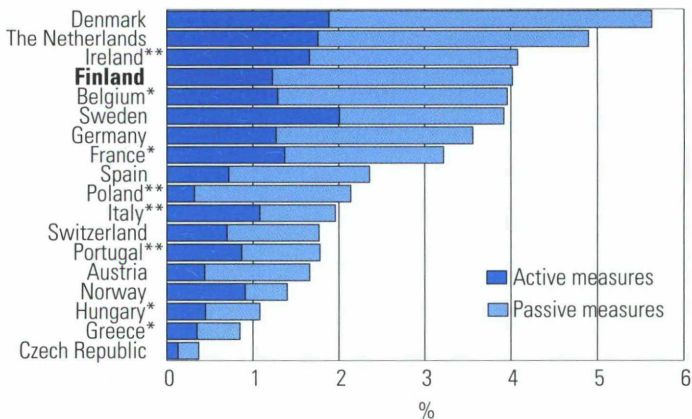


* Unemployed persons employed by enterprises and by other measures and recipients of business start-up allowance .

Source: Ministry of Labour, Finnish Labour Review 4/1998

Cost of employment measures in 1998

As percentages of GDP



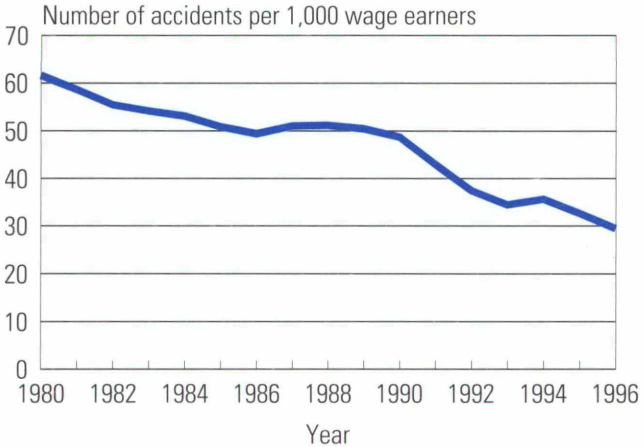
* 1997

** 1996

Source: OECD, Employment outlook, June 1999

Active employment measures refer to training aimed at gaining employment, employment subsidy and rehabilitation. Passive measures include unemployment benefits and various pension arrangements.

Number of accidents at work in 1980–1996



Source: Statistics Finland, Accidents at Work Statistics, Labour Force Survey

The number of accidents at work can be studied by comparing the number of accidents at work to the number of employees. This ratio is known as the accident ratio. The concept of accident at work refers to accidents that occur at workplace, thus excluding accidents on the way to or from work.

Most accident-prone industries for wage-earners in 1992–1996

Accidents per 1,000 employees

Year	Civil engineering	Food industry	Building construction	Wood work	Mechanical engineering and metal work
1992	217	157	160	120	123
1993	194	149	130	121	102
1994	183	145	148	123	109
1995	224	131	129	106	106
1996	240	116	135	89	86

Source: Statistics Finland, Accidents at Work Statistics

Major occupational disease groups in 1997*

Disease group

Stress diseases	1 293
Auditory traumas	970
Skin diseases	960
Respiratory allergies	851
Asbestos diseases	590
Others	374
Total	5 038

* Reported cases of occupational disease

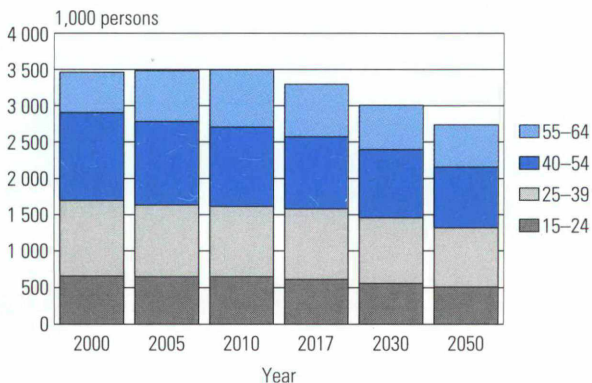
Source: Finnish Institute of Occupational Health, Occupational diseases 1997. Reviews 137.

Wage earners' fatal accidents at work in 1986–1996

Year	Total	At work	Commuting
1986	157	94	63
1987	112	81	31
1988	112	74	38
1989	130	81	49
1990	126	74	52
1991	121	83	38
1992	93	64	29
1993	77	56	21
1994	72	55	17
1995	66	46	20
1996	72	48	24

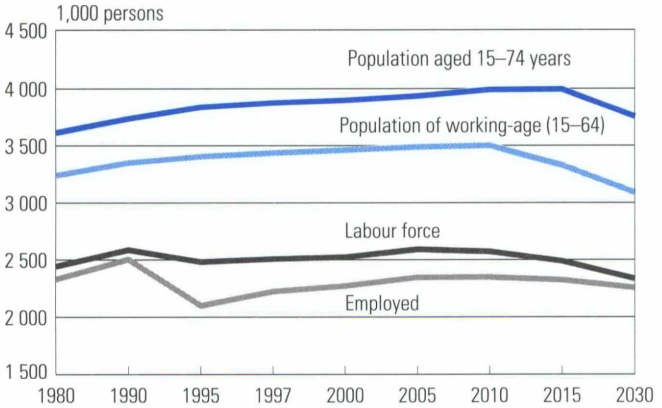
Source: Statistics Finland, Accidents at Work Statistics

Population of working age up to 2050



Source: Ministry of Labour, Labour Force 2017

Labour force projection up to 2030



Source: Ministry of Labour, Labour Force 2017

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